

#### § 536.4

#### 32 CFR Ch. V (7-1-03 Edition)

This includes members of the District of Columbia ARNG while performing active duty or training under 32 U.S.C. 316, 502, 503, 504 or 505.

(t) *Noncombat activities.* A noncombat activity arises from authorized activities essentially military in nature, having little parallel in civilian pursuits and which historically have been considered as furnishing a proper basis for payment of claims, such as practice firing of missiles and weapons, training and field exercises, and maneuvers, including, in connection therewith, the operation of aircraft and vehicles, and use and occupancy of real estate, and movement of combat or other vehicles designed especially for military use. Activities incident to combat, whether in time of war or not, and use of military personnel and civilian employees in connection with civil disturbances, are excluded.

(u) *Personal property.* Property consisting solely of corporeal personal property, that is, tangible things. Personal property does not consist of the loss or forfeiture of a security deposit or a contingent financial benefit.

#### § 536.4 Treaties and international agreements.

(a) The governments of some foreign countries have by treaty or agreement waived or assumed, or may hereafter waive or assume, certain claims against the United States. In such instances claims will not be settled under laws or regulations of the United States.

(b) The prohibition stated in paragraph (a) of this section is not applicable to claims within the purview of Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty or similar type agreements which normally will be investigated and settled as therein provided.

#### § 536.5 Claims.

(a) *Who may present.* (1) A claim may be presented by the owner of the property, or in his name by a duly authorized agent or legal representative. As used in this regulation an owner includes the following:

(i) *For real property.* The mortgagor, or the mortgagee, if he or she can

maintain a cause of action in the local courts involving a tort to that specific property. When notice of divided interests in real property is received, the claim should, if feasible, be treated as a single claim or a release from all interests must be obtained.

(ii) *For personal property.* A bailee, leasee, mortgagee, and conditional vendor, or others having title for purposes of security only, are not proper claimants unless specifically authorized by the statute and implementing regulations in question. If more than one party has a real interest in the property, all must join in the claim or a release from all interests must be obtained.

(2) A claim for personal injury may be presented by the injured person or duly authorized agent or legal representative.

(3) A claim based on death may be presented by the executor or administrator of the deceased's estate, or by any person determined to be legally or beneficially entitled. The amount allowed will, to the extent practicable, be apportioned among the beneficiaries in accordance with the law applicable to the incident.

(4) A claim for medical, hospital, or burial expenses may be presented by any person who by reason of family relationship has in fact incurred the expenses for which the claim is made. However, for claims cognizable under the provisions of the FTCA, see § 536.50, and for claims cognizable under the provisions of the Nonscope of Employment Claims Act, see §§ 536.90 through 536.97.

(5) A claim presented by an agent or legal representative will be made in the name of the claimant and signed by the agent or legal representative showing the title or capacity. Written evidence of the authority of such person to act is mandatory except when controlling law does not require such evidence.

(6) A claim normally will include all damages that accrue by reason of the incident. Where the same claimant has a claim for damage to or loss of property and a claim for personal injury or a claim based on death arising out of